

## Organisms Changing Their Environment

### Note-taking Guide - Answer Key

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*feed, cattails, reach, beavers, habitat, underwater, geese, lodge,  
young, dam, frogs, flow, knocked, herons, flooding, lilies,  
overflowing, decay, twigs, birds, woodpecker, nesting, barks,  
osprey, fish hawks*

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Organisms, such as beavers, change their environment to suit their needs.

Beavers cut down trees to make their underwater home. This underwater home is called a lodge.

To build their lodge, they have to build a dam over the stream.

A beaver dam blocks the flow of running water and creates a pond.

The beavers have knocked down many trees to build their lodge.

When water flows onto dry land, it causes flooding.

The overflowing beaver pond will eventually cause some of the old trees in the area, such as the birch, to decay and die.

Many birds that live in these trees would have to find new homes.

But birds such as the woodpecker can find their favorite food on these rotting tree stumps—insects!

The tree stumps also become a great nesting ground for different kinds of birds, such as osprey.

Ospreys are sometimes called fish hawks, as they now happily feed on the large number of fish that live in the new pond.

The new pond has created a whole new habitat for other wetland organisms, such as water lilies, cattails, frogs, turtles, muskrats, and otters.

Birds such as wood ducks and Canada geese find the pond perfect for living and for raising their young.

Frogs and insects lay their eggs in the calm waters of the pond.

Birds, such as the great blue heron and the Eastern kingbird, move in to feed on these new food sources.

Beavers eat the water lilies that grow in the pond.

Because of the flooding, beavers can now reach many new trees that were earlier far from the stream.

Beavers also love to eat the bark off trees and twigs along with the leaves and buds.